CGLRE, 2024 (MAIN) LANGUAGE PAPER

LBLN-2024

Do not open the Seal of the Question Booklet until you are asked to

Code No._____ (To be filled up by the office)

Roll No. _____

Question Booklet Series: A

Question Booklet No: 468407

Time Allowed: 120 Minutes | Total Questions: 84 | Maximum Marks: 100

- Answer for MCQ questions from 1-80 are to be given on OMR Sheet provided.
- Each MCQ questions carries 1 mark. There shall be negative marking @0.25 marks per questions for wrong/multiple answers in case of MCQ questions.
- Questions from 81 to 84 are to be answered in Questions Booklet itself. Each carry 5 marks.

Before answering any question, check the booklet that it contains **16 pages** and no page is missing, mutilated or repeated. In case of defect, get it replaced immediately.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR CANDIDATES

1. Fill in the OMR answer sheet, mentioning your Roll No. and other data as required in the place(s) indicated therein. Darken the appropriate circles in blue or black ball point pen only. Do not write any name / surname or put any symbol, sign, slogan, prayer or any mark of identification in the OMR answer sheet. Do not tamper with the bar-code or any other portion of the OMR answer sheet. such act is liable to render the answer sheet unfit for evaluation.
2. Correcting fluid, eraser, blade, books, textual material, script notes / loose paper, calculator. document, slide rules, log tables / electronic watches, smart watch, cell phone, pager, other electrical/ electronic devices etc, are not allowed inside the examination hall. In case the candidate is found to be in possession of any of the above, he / she shall be expelled from the examination without any enquiry as to whether the same was / were used by the candidate or not.
3. A machine will read the coded information furnished by you in the OMR Answer Sheet. If the information so furnished by you is incomplete or different from what you have given in the application form, you shall be awarded Zero mark.
4. Answer must be given by completely darkening one of the four circles / ovals representing the most appropriate answer given on the Answer Sheet corresponding to the relevant question. For answers not shown by properly darkening in black / blue ball point pen, no marks shall be awarded.
5. No Rough work should be done on the OMR Answer Sheet. Space for rough work has been provided in the Question Booklet itself.
6. After the examination is over, candidates must ensure to fold the OMR Answer Sheet at the perforation and separate the Original Copy and Candidate's Copy of the Two Part OMR Answer Sheet in the presence of the Invigilator and handover the Original Copy to the Invigilator. The Candidate's Copy of the OMR Answer sheet may be taken by the candidate. Failure to hand over the original copy of the OMR Answer Sheet to the Invigilator before leaving the examination hall / room shall make the candidate liable for penal action.
7. Candidates may take with them the respective question-booklet after the examination is over.
8. Failure to comply with or violation of any of the above instructions shall be considered as adopting unfair means and action as deemed proper shall be taken.
9. Each question has four options. The candidate should select best option among the four.

SE

EXAMINER'S EVALUATION SHEET			
Section A (English)			
Sl. No. of Question	Full Marks	Secured Marks	Secured Marks in words
81			
82			
Total			
Section A (Odia)			
Sl. No. of Question	Full Marks	Secured Marks	Secured Marks in words
83			
84			
Total			
ABSTRACT OF MARKS SCORED			
SECTION B	Full Marks	Secured Marks	Secured Marks in words
English			
Odia			
GRAND TOTAL			

Examiner **Scrutinizer** **Chief Examiner**

ଓଡ଼ିଆ (ODIA)MCQ

ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶନା (ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ 1-10)

ନିମ୍ନ ଅନୁଚ୍ଛେଦଗୁଡ଼ିକ ଆଧାରରେ ସଂଲଗ୍ନ ପ୍ରଶ୍ନଗୁଡିକର ଚାରିଗୋଟି ଲେଖାଏଁ ସମ୍ଭାବ୍ୟ ଉତ୍ତରରୁ ସଠିକ୍ ଉତ୍ତରଟି ବାଛ।

ଅନୁଚ୍ଛେଦ -୧

ବିଚାରଶୀଳତା ଓ ମାନବିକତାର ବିକାଶ ଦ୍ୱାରା ପୃଥିବୀରେ ନୂତନ ଜାଗରଣ ଆସିପାରିବ । ଏହା ଯେତେ ସାର୍ବଜନୀନ ହୋଇପାରିବ ଓ ସାରା ବିଶ୍ୱର ଜୀବନ ପ୍ରବାହରେ ପ୍ରତିଫଳିତ ହେବ, ଆମ ଦୁନିଆର ରୂପରେଖ ଉନ୍ନତତର ସ୍ଥିତି ଲାଭ କରିବ । ସଭ୍ୟତାରେ ଯାହା କିଛି ବିକାଶ ହୋଇଛି ସେ ସବୁ ମାନବିକ ଉଦ୍ୟମ ଓ ପ୍ରୟାସ ଯୋଗୁ ସମ୍ଭବ ହୋଇଛି । ବିକାଶ ସ୍ୱତଃପ୍ରବୃତ୍ତ ଭାବେ ହୋଇନାହିଁ କି ଦିଅଁ ଦେବତା ଆମକୁ ଦେଇନାହାନ୍ତି । ମାନବୀୟ ଅନୁସନ୍ଧିତ୍ସା ଓ ମାନବବାଦୀ ଦୃଷ୍ଟିଦ୍ୱାରା ସଭ୍ୟତା ଆଗକୁ ଯାଇଛି । ପ୍ରାକୃତିକ ବିପର୍ଯ୍ୟୟ ଗୁଡିକୁ ମୁକାବିଲା କରିବା ପାଇଁ ଆମେ ଯଥେଷ୍ଟ ଜ୍ଞାନକୌଶଳ ହାସଲ କରିଛେ । ତେବେ ବିଡମ୍ବନାର ବିଷୟ ସଂସାରର ଅନେକ ଦୁଃଖ ଦୁର୍ଦ୍ଦଶା ଓ ଅମାନବିକତାର କାରଣ ମଣିଷ ହିଁ ହୋଇଛି । ଏକ ସମ୍ବେଦନଶୀଳ ଜୀବନବୋଧ ଓ ଅନ୍ୟର ଦୁଃଖ ସୁଖକୁ ଅନୁଭବ କରିବାର ମନୋଭାବ ସଂସାରରେ ଯେତେ ବ୍ୟାପକ ହେବ ଏବଂ ସାର୍ବଜନୀନ ଭାବେ ଜୀବନରେ ପ୍ରତିଫଳିତ ହେବ ଆମ ସଂସାର ସେତେ ସୁଖମୟ ଓ ପ୍ରୀତିମୟ ହୋଇପାରିବ ।ସଭ୍ୟତାର ସକଳ ସମସ୍ୟା ଓ ସଙ୍କଟ ଆମର ବିଚାରଶୀଳତା ଓ ବୁଦ୍ଧିଦ୍ୱାରା ଦୂର ହୋଇପାରିବ।

1.ପୃଥିବୀରେ ନୂତନ ଜାଗରଣ କିପରି ଆସିପାରିବ ?

a) ବୈଜ୍ଞାନିକ ଜ୍ଞାନକୌଶଳ ଦ୍ୱାରା
b) ମାନବିକତାର ବିକାଶ ଦ୍ୱାରା
c) ନିଜ ପ୍ରତି ଅଧିକ ଧ୍ୟାନ ଦେବା ଦ୍ୱାରା
d) ସାମାଜିକ ପ୍ରତିବଦ୍ଧତା ଦ୍ୱାରା

2.ସଭ୍ୟତାର ବିକାଶ କିପରି ସମ୍ଭବ ହୋଇଛି ?

a) ନୂତନ ଉଦ୍ଭାବନ ଦ୍ୱାରା
b) ସାମଗ୍ରିକ ବିକାଶ ଦ୍ୱାରା
c) ମାନବିକ ପ୍ରୟାସ ଦ୍ୱାରା
d) ଅନ୍ୟ ସଭ୍ୟତାର ଅବକ୍ଷୟ ଦ୍ୱାରା

3.ସଂସାରର ଅନେକ ଦୁଃଖ ଦୁର୍ଦ୍ଦଶା ଓ ଅମାନବିକତାର କାରଣ କଣ?

a) ମଣିଷର କାର୍ଯ୍ୟଧାରା
b) ବିଜ୍ଞାନ ଜ୍ଞାନର ଦୁରୂପଯୋଗ
c) ସାମାଜିକ ବିଧିବ୍ୟବସ୍ଥା
d) ମାନବିକ ଉଦ୍ୟମ ହୀନତା

4.ସଂସାର କିପରି ସୁଖମୟ ଓ ପ୍ରୀତିମୟ ହୋଇପାରିବ ?

a) ସମ୍ବେଦନହୀନ ଜୀବନବୋଧ ଦ୍ୱାରା
b) ଅନ୍ୟର ଦୁଃଖ ପ୍ରତି ଲକ୍ଷ୍ୟହୀନତା ଦ୍ୱାରା
c) ବ୍ୟାପକ ସ୍ୱାର୍ଥ ସର୍ବସ୍ୱତା ଦ୍ୱାରା
d) ସମ୍ବେଦନଶୀଳତାର ବ୍ୟାପକତା ଓ ସାର୍ବଜନୀନତା ଦ୍ୱାରା

5.ସଭ୍ୟତାର ସକଳ ସମସ୍ୟା ଓ ସଂକଟ କିପରି ଦୂରୀଭୂତ ହୋଇପାରିବ ?

a) ଦିଅଁଦେବତାଙ୍କ ଆଶିଷ ଦ୍ୱାରା
b) ସ୍ୱତଃପ୍ରବୃତ୍ତ ଭାବେ
c) ମଣିଷର ବିଚାରଶୀଳତା ଓ ବୁଦ୍ଧି ଦ୍ୱାରା
d) ଜୀବନାନୁଭୂତିକୁ ବାଣ୍ଟିବା ଦ୍ୱାରା

ଅନୁଚ୍ଛେଦ -୨

ଅଶୋକ ତାଙ୍କ ରାଜ୍ୟରେ ଥିବା ଅନେକ ସ୍ତମ୍ଭ, ପ୍ରସ୍ତର ଗାତ୍ର ଓ ଗୁମ୍ଫା ଗୁଡ଼ିକରେ ନିଜର ସଂଦେଶ ଖୋଦିତ କରିଥିଲେ । ତାଙ୍କର ରାଜ୍ୟ ଦକ୍ଷିଣରେ କର୍ଣ୍ଣାଟକରୁ ଉତ୍ତରରେ ପାକିସ୍ଥାନ ଓ ଆଫଗାନିସ୍ଥାନ ସୀମାଯାଏ, ପଶ୍ଚିମରେ ଆରବ ସାଗରରୁ ପୂର୍ବରେ ସେତେବେଳର କଳିଙ୍ଗ ସୀମାଯାଏ ପରିବ୍ୟାପ୍ତ ଥିଲା । ସେ ତାଙ୍କର ଏହି ସନ୍ଦେଶ ପାଲି, ପ୍ରାକୃତ, ଓ ବ୍ରାହ୍ମି ଭାଷାରେ ଖୋଦିତ କରିଥିଲେ, ଯାହା ଫଳରେ ସେଗୁଡିକ ସାଧାରଣ ଲୋକଙ୍କ ପାଖରେ ପହଂଚି ପାରୁଥିଲା । ସମ୍ରାଟ ଅଶୋକ ଜଣେ ପ୍ରଖ୍ୟାତ ମାନବବାଦୀ ରାଜାଥିଲେ । କଳିଙ୍ଗ ଯୁଦ୍ଧ ତାଙ୍କ ଜୀବନର ଏକ ମହତ୍ୱପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ଅଧ୍ୟାୟ ଥିଲା । ଏହି ଯୁଦ୍ଧ ପରେ ସେ ସାଧାରଣ ଜନତାର ଯନ୍ତ୍ରଣା, ଦୁର୍ଦ୍ଦଶା ଦେଖି ଅତ୍ୟନ୍ତ ବ୍ୟଥିତ ଥିଲେ ଓ ନିଜକୁ ଦୋଷୀ ମନେ କଲେ । ତାଙ୍କର ହୃଦୟ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ ହେଲା ଏବଂ ସେ ଜନସେବା ପାଇଁ ଅଧିକ ପ୍ରତିବଦ୍ଧ ଓ ଉତ୍ସର୍ଗୀକୃତ ହେଲେ । ସେ ପ୍ରଜାମାନଙ୍କୁ ନିଜର ସନ୍ତାନ ଭାବରେ ଦେଖିବାକୁ ଲାଗିଲେ । ତାଙ୍କର ଶିଳାଲେଖ ଗୁଡିକରୁ ତାଙ୍କର ଧର୍ମବିଚାର ଓ ଜୀବନଦର୍ଶନ ସଂପର୍କରେ ସୂଚନା ମିଳେ ।

6.ଅଶୋକ ତାଙ୍କର ସଂଦେଶ କେଉଁଠାରେ ଖୋଦିତ କରିଥିଲେ ?

a) ତମ୍ବାପଟାରେ
b) ପ୍ରସ୍ତରଗାତ୍ରରେ
c) ସର୍ବସାଧାରଣ ଉଦ୍ୟାନରେ
d) ରାଜପ୍ରାସାଦରେ

7.ଅଶୋକଙ୍କ ସାମ୍ରାଜ୍ୟ ଉତ୍ତରଦିଗରେ କେଉଁ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ ବିସ୍ତୃତ ଥିଲା?

a) ଆଫଗାନିସ୍ଥାନ ସୀମା
b) କଳିଙ୍ଗ
c) ଆରବସାଗର
d) ବଙ୍ଗୋପସାଗର

8.ଅଶୋକଙ୍କ ଶିଳାଲେଖ କେଉଁ ଭାଷାରେ ଖୋଦିତ ହୋଇଥିଲା ?

a) ସଂସ୍କୃତ
b) ଅପଭ୍ରଂଶ
c) ପ୍ରାକୃତ
d) ବେଲୁଚ

9.ଅଶୋକଙ୍କର ସନ୍ଦେଶ ଜନସାଧାରଣଙ୍କ ପାଖରେ ପହଂଚାଇବା ପାଇଁ ସେ କଣ କରିଥିଲେ ?

a) ଚୈତ୍ୟ ନିର୍ମାଣ କରିଥିଲେ ।
b) ଜନସାଧାରଣଙ୍କ ଭାଷାରେ ଶିଳାଲେଖ ଉତ୍କୀର୍ଣ୍ଣ କରିଥିଲେ ।
c) ଧର୍ମ ପ୍ରଚାର କରିଥିଲେ ।
d) କଳିଙ୍ଗ ଯୁଦ୍ଧ କରିଥିଲେ ।

10. ଅଶୋକଙ୍କ ଧର୍ମବିଚାର ଓ ଜୀବନଦର୍ଶନର ସ୍ୱରୂପ କେଉଁଠାରୁ ମିଳିଥାଏ ?

a) ରାଜକୀୟ ପରିଚୟରୁ
b) ଧର୍ମପ୍ରଚାରରୁ
c) ରାଜ୍ୟଜୟର ବିବରଣୀରୁ
d) ଶିଳାଲେଖ ଗୁଡିକରୁ

ପ୍ରତିପ୍ରଶ୍ନ ସହ ଚାରିଗୋଟି ଲେଖାଏଁ ସମ୍ଭାବ୍ୟ ଉତ୍ତର ପ୍ରଦତ୍ତ ସେଥିମଧ୍ୟରୁ ଠିକ୍ ଉତ୍ତରଟି ବାଛ ।

11. ଓଡିଆ ବର୍ଣ୍ଣମାଳାରେ କେତେଗୋଟି ଉଷ୍ମବର୍ଣ୍ଣର ବ୍ୟବହାର ଦେଖାଯାଏ?

a) ଦୁଇଗୋଟି
b) ତିନିଗୋଟି
c) ଚାରିଗୋଟି
d) ପାଞ୍ଚଗୋଟି

12. 'ଗରାଖ' ଏକ କି ପ୍ରକାର ଶବ୍ଦ?

a) ତତ୍ସମ
b) ତଦ୍ଭବ
c) ଦେଶଜ
d) ବୈଦେଶିକ

13. କ୍ରିୟାମୂଳକ ବର୍ଣ୍ଣ ବା ବର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସମଷ୍ଟିକୁ କଣ କୁହାଯାଏ?

a) ଧାତୁ
b) ପ୍ରତ୍ୟୟ
c) ଶବ୍ଦ
d) ପଦ

14. 'ମୋତେ ବୋଧ ହେଲା ଠିକ୍ ଯେପରି ଗୋଟାଏ ରାକ୍ଷସ ମୋ ଆଡକୁ ଧାଇଁ ଆସୁଅଛି' । ଏ ବାକ୍ୟରେ 'ଠିକ୍' କେଉଁ ପ୍ରକାର ବିଶେଷଣ?

a) କ୍ରିୟା ବିଶେଷଣ
b) ବିଶେଷଣର ବିଶେଷଣ
c) ବିଧେୟ ବିଶେଷଣ
d) ଅବ୍ୟୟର ବିଶେଷଣ

15. ବାକ୍ୟ ମଧ୍ୟରେ କ୍ରିୟା ସହିତ ପଦର ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧକୁ କଣ କୁହାଯାଏ?

a) ପଦ
b) ସମାସ
c) କାରକ
d) ପଦାନ୍ୱୟ

16. 'ତିଳରେ ତୈଳଥାଏ' – ଏ ବାକ୍ୟରେ 'ତିଳରେ' ଠାରେ ଆଧାରାଧିକରଣର କେଉଁ ପ୍ରକାର ଅଧିକରଣ କାରକ ହୋଇଥାଏ।

a) ବୈଷୟିକ
b) ଅଭିବ୍ୟାପକ
c) ଐକଦେଶିକ
d) ଏକ ସ୍ଥାନିକ

17. ମୂଲ୍ୟାର୍ଥରେ କେଉଁ ବିଭକ୍ତି ହୋଇଥାଏ?

a) ସପ୍ତମୀ
b) ପଞ୍ଚମୀ
c) ଚତୁର୍ଥୀ
d) ତୃତୀୟା

18. ଅଙ୍ଗବିକାର ବୁଝାଇଲେ ବିକୃତ ଅଙ୍ଗଠାରେ କେଉଁ ବିଭକ୍ତି ହୋଇଥାଏ?

a) ତୃତୀୟା
b) ଚତୁର୍ଥୀ
c) ପଞ୍ଚମୀ
d) ଷଷ୍ଠୀ

19. 'ଦୁଇଘଣ୍ଟାର ପାଠ' - ଏ ଉକ୍ତିରେ କେଉଁ ଅର୍ଥରେ 'ଦୁଇଘଣ୍ଟାର' ଠାରେ ଷଷ୍ଠୀ ବିଭକ୍ତି ହୋଇଛି?

a) ଆଧାରାଧେୟ ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧ
b) କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକାରଣ ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧ
c) ବ୍ୟାପ୍ତି ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧ
d) ଅଙ୍ଗାଙ୍ଗୀଭାବ ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧ

20. 'ଭାଇରେ ଭାଇରେ କଳି' – 'ଭାଇରେ ଭାଇରେ' – ଠାରେ କେଉଁ ବିଭକ୍ତି ହୋଇଛି?

a) ତୃତୀୟା
b) ପଞ୍ଚମୀ
c) ଷଷ୍ଠୀ
d) ସପ୍ତମୀ

21. 'ବା', 'ଅବା', 'ନତୁବା', 'କିମ୍ବା' ଇତ୍ୟାଦି କେଉଁ ପ୍ରକାର ଅବ୍ୟୟ?

a) ନିଷେଧାର୍ଥକ
b) ବିକଳ୍ପାର୍ଥକ
c) କାଳବୋଧକ
d) ସମ୍ଭାବନାସୂଚକ

22. ନିଶ୍ଚୟ, ଘୃଣା, ଅତ୍ୟନ୍ତ, ବିପରୀତ- ଇତ୍ୟାଦି ଅର୍ଥରେ କେଉଁ ଉପସର୍ଗର ବ୍ୟବହାର ହୋଇଥାଏ?

a) ଉପ
b) ବି
c) ଅବ
d) ଆ

23. ବର୍ଷାହୋଇଥିଲେ ଭଲ ଫସଲ ହୋଇଥା'ନ୍ତା – ଏ ବାକ୍ୟରେ ବ୍ୟବହୃତ କ୍ରିୟା କେଉଁ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟାୟର ?

a) ସମ୍ଭାବ୍ୟ ଭୂତ
b) ସମ୍ଭାବ୍ୟ ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ
c) ସମ୍ଭାବ୍ୟ ଭବିଷ୍ୟତ
d) ଅନୁଜ୍ଞା ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ

24. ନିମ୍ନ କେଉଁ ଉକ୍ତିରେ 'ମଲା' ଶବ୍ଦଟି ଅବ୍ୟୟ ପଦ ଭାବରେ ବ୍ୟବହୃତ?

a) ମଲା ଘୋଡ଼ାର ଟାଙ୍କ ମାପି କି ଲାଭ?
b) ଶେଷରେ ସେ ମଲା ।
c) ମଲାଙ୍କର ଏ ରୀତି, ଜୀଅନ୍ତାଙ୍କର ନୁହେଁ ।
d) ମଲା, ଏଇୟା କହିବାକୁ ଡାକିଥିଲୁ !

25. ବାକ୍ୟାନ୍ୱୟ କହିଲେ କାହାକୁ ବୁଝାଯାଏ ?

a) ବାକ୍ୟରେ ପଦମାନଙ୍କର ସ୍ଥାନ ନିର୍ଣ୍ଣୟ
b) ପଦ୍ୟକୁ ଗଦ୍ୟରେ ପରିଣତ କରିବା ପ୍ରକ୍ରିୟା
c) ବାକ୍ୟରେ ବ୍ୟବହୃତ ବିଭକ୍ତିର ରୂପ ନିର୍ଣ୍ଣୟ
d) ବାକ୍ୟର ଗଠନ ଗତ ବୈଶିଷ୍ଟ୍ୟ ନିର୍ଣ୍ଣୟ

26. କେଉଁ ପଦ ସହିତ ଅନ୍ୟପଦର ସନ୍ଧି ହୁଏନାହିଁ ?

a) ବିଶେଷ୍ୟ ସହିତ
b) ବିଶେଷଣ ସହିତ
c) ଅବ୍ୟୟ ସହିତ
d) ସମ୍ବୋଧନ ସୂଚକ ସହିତ

27. 'ସ୍ୱୈର' ଶବ୍ଦର ସନ୍ଧିବିଚ୍ଛେଦ କଣ ହେବ?

a) ସୁ + ଇର
b) ସ୍ୱ + ଇର
c) ସ୍ୱ + ଈର
d) ସୁ + ଐର

28. 'ଅତଏବ' ର ସନ୍ଧିବିଚ୍ଛେଦ କଣ?

a) ଅତଃ +ଏବ
b) ଅତ +ଏବ
c) ଅତି +ଏବ
d) ଅତ +ୟେବ

29. ସମାସାନ୍ତର୍ଗତ ପଦମାନଙ୍କର ପରସ୍ପର ଅନ୍ୱୟ ଜାଣିବା ପାଇଁ ଯେଉଁ ପଦବିନ୍ୟାସ ବା ବାକ୍ୟ ବିନ୍ୟାସ କୁ କଣ କୁହାଯାଏ?

a) ସମାସ
b) ସମସ୍ତପଦ
c) ସମସ୍ୟମାନପଦ
d) ବ୍ୟାସବାକ୍ୟ

30. 'ପ୍ରିୟମ୍ବଦା' ଠାରେ କେଉଁ ସମାସ ହୋଇଛି?

a) ନଞ୍ ତତ୍ ପୁରୁଷ
b) ଉପପଦ ତତ୍ ପୁରୁଷ
c) ଦ୍ୱିତୀୟା ତତ୍ ପୁରୁଷ
d) ବହୁବ୍ରୀହି

31. 'ଦେହଲତା' କେଉଁ ସମାସକୁ ସୂଚାଏ?

a) ଉପମିତ କର୍ମଧାରୟ
b) ଉପମାନ କର୍ମଧାରୟ
c) ରୂପକ କର୍ମଧାରୟ
d) ମଧ୍ୟପଦଲୋପୀ କର୍ମଧାରୟ

32. ଏକଜାତୀୟ କ୍ରିୟାରେ ପରସ୍ପର ବ୍ୟାପୃତ ଥିବା ବୁଝାଇଲେ କେଉଁ ବହୁବ୍ରୀହି ସମାସ ହୁଏ?

a) ଉପମିତ ବହୁବ୍ରୀହି
b) ମଧ୍ୟପଦଲୋପୀ ବହୁବ୍ରୀହି
c) ବ୍ୟତିହାର ବହୁବ୍ରୀହି
d) ସହାର୍ଥକ ବହୁବ୍ରୀହି

33. କେଉଁଠାରେ ଅବ୍ୟୟୀଭାବ ସମାସ ହୋଇନାହିଁ?

a) ଯଥାବିଧି
b) ଅନୁରୂପ
c) ଆପାମର
d) ଅହୋରାତ୍ର

34. 'ଅନୀୟ' ପ୍ରତ୍ୟୟ କେଉଁ ବାଚ୍ୟର ପ୍ରତୀକ ଭାବରେ ବ୍ୟବହୃତ?

a) ସମ୍ପ୍ରଦାନ ବାଚ୍ୟ
b) କରଣ ବାଚ୍ୟ
c) କର୍ମ ବାଚ୍ୟ
d) ଭାବ ବାଚ୍ୟ

35. କୃତପ୍ରତ୍ୟୟ ହେଲେ ସ୍ଥଳବିଶେଷରେ ବର୍ଣ୍ଣମାନଙ୍କର ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ ପ୍ରକ୍ରିୟା "ଆଦେଶ", କେଉଁଠାରେ ହୋଇଥାଏ?

a) 'ଈ' ଓ 'ଇ' ସ୍ଥାନରେ 'ଏ' ର ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ ରୀତିକୁ
b) ଶବ୍ଦମଧ୍ୟରେ କୌଣସି ବର୍ଣ୍ଣର ଅଦୃଶ୍ୟ ହେବା ରୀତିକୁ
c) ଦୁଇବର୍ଣ୍ଣ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଅନ୍ୟ ବର୍ଣ୍ଣର ସଂସ୍ଥାପନ ରୀତିକୁ
d) କୌଣସି ବର୍ଣ୍ଣ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତେ ଅନ୍ୟ ଏକ ବର୍ଣ୍ଣ ବ୍ୟବହୃତ ହେବା ରୀତିକୁ

36. କେଉଁଟି ତଦ୍ଧିତ ଶବ୍ଦ ଚିହ୍ନାଅ ।

a) ବିଦିତ
b) ବିସ୍ତୀର୍ଣ୍ଣ
c) ଆର୍ଜବ
d) ବାନ୍ଧେଣି

37. 'ହିରଣ୍ମୟ' ଠାରେ ସଂଯୁକ୍ତ 'ମୟ' ପ୍ରତ୍ୟୟ କେଉଁ ଅର୍ଥରେ ହୋଇଛି?

a) ବ୍ୟାପ୍ତି ଅର୍ଥରେ
b) ବିକାର ଅର୍ଥରେ
c) ସଂସର୍ଗ ଅର୍ଥରେ
d) ପୁରୀଷ ଅର୍ଥରେ

38. ନିମ୍ନ ଶବ୍ଦଗୁଡିକ ମଧ୍ୟରୁ କେଉଁଟି 'ରଢ଼'ଶବ୍ଦ ?

a) ବ୍ୟାଘ୍ର
b) ପାଳକ
c) ଲେଖନୀ
d) ଦନ୍ତୀ

39. 'ମୁଁ ବିଦେଶ ଯାଉଛି, ମୋ ପିଲାଙ୍କୁ ଟିକେ ଦେଖିବ' । ଏ ବାକ୍ୟରେ 'ଦେଖିବ' କେଉଁ ଅର୍ଥରେ ବ୍ୟବହୃତ?

a) ବିଚାର କରିବା
b) ଆକଟ କରିବା
c) ଯତ୍ନ ନେବା
d) ଚାହିଁବା

40. କେଉଁ ଶବ୍ଦଟି 'ଶୃଙ୍ଗ' ଅର୍ଥରେ ବ୍ୟବହୃତ ହୁଏ?

a) ଅଶ୍ୱ
b) କୁଟ
c) ଚ୍ୟୁତ
d) କୂଟ

(ENGLISH)MCQ

Direction for questions (41-50):

Read the following passage carefully and choose the correct answer from the four options given below based on the passage.

Passage-1

When she entered medical school in Hiroshima, Komaki was taught that surgery was the only viable cancer cure. But in the 1970s—while doing her externship, internship, residency and fellowship in Milwaukee—she began learning "how radiation could cure people, and that gave it a different meaning to me than just the atomic bomb," she says. She came to view localized radiation treatment as less harmful than chemotherapy, and realized that it could not be equated at all with the scattered, uncontrolled radiation to the whole body that comes with exposure to an atomic bomb. In 1985, she and Cox went to Columbia Presbyterian Medical center in New York to work with Dr. Eric Hall, then a leading international authority on the effects of the atomic bomb on humans. In 1988, she began putting her years of research to work at UT M.D. Anderson.

Though protons were discovered by Ernest Rutherford in 1919, proton therapy didn't commence until 1954, at Berkeley nuclear physics labs. The Harvard Cyclotron Laboratory partnered with Massachusetts General Hospital to begin treating cancer patients in 1961. But the necessary technology is so expensive that treatment remained confined to physics research labs until 1990. That's when the Proton Treatment Center opened at Loma Linda University Medical Center in southern California to offer the first hospital-based program.

41. What was Komaki taught when she entered medical school in Hiroshima?
    a) Surgery was the only cure for cancer.
    b) Cancer was incurable.
    c) Chemotherapy was the best method to treat cancer.
    d) Proton therapy was the best for treating cancer.

42. What did Komaki learn in 1970s?
    a) Chemotherapy was the best to treat cancer.
    b) Localized radiation treatment is better than chemotherapy.
    c) Cancer is curable.
    d) Cancer can be treated with protons.

43. How was localized radiation better than chemotherapy?
    a) It was less expensive than chemotherapy.
    b) Chemotherapy put scattered, uncontrolled radiation to the whole body.
    c) Localized radiation treated only the affected area, not the whole body.
    d) Localized radiation treated cancer patients.

44. Who discovered protons and when?
    a) The Harvard Cyclotron Laboratory in 1961.
    b) Ernest Rutherford in 1919.
    c) Berkeley nuclear physics labs in 1954.
    d) Massachusetts General Hospital in 1961.

45. Why proton therapy could not be used till 1990?
    a) It was very costly.
    b) It was not suitable for human beings.
    c) It was still under research.
    d) There was no Proton Treatment Center.

Passage-2

Roosevelt was determined not to let this major illness get the best of him. He not only continued his illustrious political career, resulting in his well-documented and long term Presidency of the United States, but he went on to spearhead the fight against polio, increasing public awareness of the deadly disease and promoting research. Although polio never devastated large numbers of the

population like the plague or influenza, it was frightening, highly contagious disease that attacked both the poor and rich and arose in terrifying outbreaks which seemed impossible to stop in spite of advances in medicines.

Through the first half of this century, basic hygiene methods and knowledge had advanced tremendously. For the first time in civilization, people came to expect good heath instead of merely opting for it. But, polio still attacked, and children were the most vulnerable. Many can remember seeing, in the early 1950s, heartbreaking posters of children on crutches or in iron lungs, the cumbersome mechanical aids which helped those whose lungs were paralyzed to breath. Lacking vaccine, parents throughout the country panicked, keeping their children from schools and other public facilities.

46. What was the major illness of Roosevelt?
    a) Plague
    b) Influenza
    c) Polio
    d) Fever

47. What did Roosevelt do to fight against polio?
    a) He increased public awareness of the deadly disease and promoted research.
    b) He became head of the campaign against polio.
    c) He was the President of the United States.
    d) He was determined to fight against polio.

48. What were the heart breaking posters about?
    a) Children with polio legs.
    b) Children with breathing problem.
    c) The mechanical aids.
    d) Children on crutches or in iron lungs.

49. What type of disease was polio?
    a) Viral fever
    b) Infectious
    c) Highly contagious
    d) It spread very fast

50. What did parents do without polio vaccine?
    a) Parents were very frightened.
    b) They provided crutches to their children.
    c) They kept their children away from schools and public facilities.
    d) They made their children aware of the disease.

Do as directed and choose the correct answer (Question No 51-66).

51. Write the verb from which the noun 'excitement' is derived.
    a) Exite
    b) Excit
    c) Excite
    d) Exsit

52. What do you mean ____democracy? (Supply the correct preposition)
    a) by
    b) of
    c) for
    d) in

53. Pyarelal was aide of Gandhiji. (Insert the appropriate article where necessary)
    a) the aide
    b) a aide
    c) an aide
    d) No article required

54. Germans are industrious nation.(Insert the appropriate article if necessary)
    a) an industrious
    b) the industrious
    c) No article
    d) the Germans

55. Doctor who treats cancer (Supply one word for these words)
    a) Oncologist
    b) Ophthalmologist
    c) Radiologist
    d) Orthopedist

56. Consult a dictionary for this word. (supply the phrasal verb for the underlined word)
    a) Look into
    b) Look for
    c) Look through
    d) Look up

57. If you read carefully, you (know) about wild life better. (Insert the correct verb form)
    a) will know
    b) know
    c) would know
    d) can know

58. If Suri had more time, she (travel) more. (Insert the correct verb form)
    a) travelled
    b) would travelled
    c) would travel
    d) would be travelling

59. Prepare yourself for the best. (Change the voice)
    a) For the best be prepared.
    b) For the best be prepared yourself.
    c) You be prepared for the best.
    d) Be prepared for the best.

60. The tea is so hot that I can't drink it. (Rewrite the sentence using 'too')
    a) The tea is too hot that I can't eat.
    b) The tea is too hot for me to drink.
    c) The tea is too hot to drink.
    d) The tea is too hot so that I can't drink.

61. Raj asked Simran if she had ever been to the National Museum. (Change into direct speech)
    a) Raj said to Simran, 'Have you ever been to the National Museum?'
    b) Raj asked Simran, 'Have you been to the National Museum?'
    c) Raj asked Simran, 'Have you ever been to the National Museum?'
    d) Raj said Simran, 'Have you ever been to the National Museum?'

62. The train (leave) as soon as Hari reached the platform. (Supply the correct tense of the verb in brackets)
    a) The train has left as soon as Hari reached the platform.
    b) The train left as soon as Hari reached the platform.
    c) The train had left as soon as Hari reached the platform.
    d) The train leaves as soon as Hari reached the platform.

63. He (finish) reading the book by the time I arrived.(Supply the correct tense of the verb in brackets)
    a) He finished reading the book by the time I arrived.
    b) He has finished reading the book by the time I arrived.
    c) He had finished reading the book by the time I arrived.
    d) He finishes reading the book by the time I arrived.

64. Ramesh has stolen my book. Hari has stolen my book.(Join the sentences using 'either . . .or')
    a) Either Ramesh has stolen my book or Hari has stolen.
    b) Either Ramesh has stolen or Hari has stolen my book.
    c) Either Ramesh or Hari has stolen my book.
    d) Either Ramesh has stolen my book or Hari.

65. Sujit is the best student of the class. (Rewrite the sentence using comparative degree)
    a) No other student of the class is as good as Sujit.
    b) No student is good like Sujit in the class.
    c) No student is better than Sujit.
    d) No other student of the class is better than Sujit

66. If wishes were horses, beggars_____ride. (Supply the appropriate verb)
    a) would
    b) could
    c) will
    d) can

Fill in the Blanks with correct options from the four provided. (Question no. 67-79)

67. Every time you use a mobile phone, _____ head to electromagnetic emission.
    a) you expose your
    b) he exposes his
    c) one exposes his
    d) one exposes one's

68. Their team has got the best players. _____, their coach is fantastic.
    a) furthermore
    b) moreover
    c) additionally
    d) in addition

69. We had a terrible time on our holiday. The weather was hot;_____, the air was humid.
    a) furthermore
    b) moreover
    c) additionally
    d) in addition

70. Jamshedpur can be called_____ number of industries present here.
    a) an industrial city because of the
    b) the industrial city because a
    c) a industrial city as there is the
    d) an industrial city that has the

71. Fatehpur Sikri _____ Mughal dynasty between 1571 and 1584.
    a) was the Imperial city of the
    b) is the Imperial city of the
    c) was an Imperial city of
    d) has been an Imperial city of the

72. Seema: She is down with severe cold, cough and high fever. Last evening when I called her up_____, she told me that the doctor had advised her at least ten days bed rest.
    a) for found out why she had not been coming to school
    b) to find out why she is not come to school
    c) to finding out why she is not been coming to school
    d) for find out why she has not been coming to school

73. Christopher Columbus, _____ born in 1451 AD.
    a) a skilled sailor and an explorer, was
    b) was skilled sailor and an explorer
    c) being a skilled sailor and an explorer was
    d) a skilled sailor and an explorer is

74. Electronic Commerce, it seems, still has _____ limits, even in the Silicon Valley.
    a) their
    b) a
    c) the
    d) its

75. Cars enable you to reach any place you want. _____, they pose parking problems in the cities.
    a) However
    b) Although
    c) Despite
    d) So that

76. Two passengers travelling in a SUV died _____ . The driver of the truck is absconding.
    a) after their collision of a truck
    b) in a collision with a truck
    c) after their car collided in a truck
    d) when their car collided with a truck

77. Keeping in mind the dilapidated condition of _____ yesterday.
    a) the building, it was demolish
    b) the building, it was demolished
    c) the building, it has been demolished
    d) the building, it will be

78. Sabita wrote the programme_____; she didn't need anybody's help.
    a) on her own
    b) on herself
    c) by himself
    d) by her own

79. If you had come to the theatre last night you _____ the play.
    a) would enjoy
    b) had enjoyed
    c) would have enjoyed
    d) must have enjoyed

80. Pick the correct sentence.
    a) Why there is such a large crowd outside Swadhin's house?
    b) Why is there such a large crowd outside Swadhin's house?
    c) Why such a large crowd is there outside Swadhin's house?
    d) Why such a large crowd there is outside Swadhin's house?

81. Write a precis of the following passage in about 70 words giving a suitable title.

Trees give shade for the benefit of others, and while they themselves stand in the sun and endure the scorching heat, they produce the fruit of which others profit. The character of good men is like that of trees. What is the use of this perishable body if no use is made of it for the benefit of mankind? Sandalwood, the more it is rubbed, the more scent does it yield. Sugarcane, the more it is peeled and cut up into pieces, the more juice does it produce. The men who are noble at heart do not lose their qualities even in losing their lives. What matters whether men praise them or not? What difference does it make whether they die at this moment or whether lives are prolonged? Happen what may, those who tread in the right path will not set foot in any other. Life itself is unprofitable to a man who does not live for others. To live for the mere sake of living one's life is to live the life of dogs and crows. Those who lay down their lives for the sake of others will assuredly dwell forever in a world of bliss.

82. Translate the following into English.

ଇଂରେଜମାନେ ଭାରତକୁ ସ୍ୱାଧୀନତା ପ୍ରଦାନ କରି ଫେରିଯିବା ପରେ ଭାରତୀୟମାନଙ୍କୁ ସ୍ୱାଧୀନତାର ସୁଫଳ ପ୍ରଦାନ କରିବା, ଏବଂ ସର୍ବୋପରି ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ଭାରତକୁ ଏକତ୍ରକରି ଏକ ଶକ୍ତିଶାଳୀ ସାର୍ବଭୌମ ରାଷ୍ଟ୍ରରେ ପରିଣତ କରିବା ଥିଲା ଭାରତ ସରକାରଙ୍କ ଦାୟିତ୍ୱ । ଭାରତର ନେତୃବୃନ୍ଦ ଓ ଜନସାଧାରଣ ଅନୁଭବ କଲେ ଯେ ଭାରତ ଭିତରେ ଯଦି ପାଞ୍ଚଶହରୁ ଉର୍ଦ୍ଧ୍ୱ ଦେଶୀୟ ରାଜା ସେମାନଙ୍କ ପୃଥକ ରାଜନୈତିକ ସ୍ଥିତି ଜାହିର୍ କରନ୍ତି ତା' ହେଲେ ଭାରତକୁ ଏକ ଶକ୍ତିଶାଳୀ ସାର୍ବଭୌମ ଦେଶରେ ପରିଣତ କରିବା ସମ୍ଭବ ହେବନାହିଁ । ଦେଶୀୟ ରାଜ୍ୟମାନଙ୍କର ପ୍ରଜାମାନେ ମଧ୍ୟ ରାଜାମାନଙ୍କ ବିରୋଧରେ ସ୍ୱର ଉତ୍ତୋଳନ କରିବା ଆରମ୍ଭ କଲେ । ଅନେକ ଦେଶୀୟ ରାଜ୍ୟରେ ପ୍ରଜାମଣ୍ଡଳ ସକ୍ରିୟ ହୋଇ ଉଠିଲା । କେନ୍ଦ୍ର ସରକାର ଓ କଂଗ୍ରେସ ନେତୃବୃନ୍ଦ ଦେଶୀୟ ରାଜ୍ୟମାନଙ୍କରେ ଏହି ପ୍ରକାର ଶାସକ ବିରୋଧୀ ଜନ ଆନ୍ଦୋଳନଜନିତ ସୁଯୋଗ ହାତଛଡ଼ା କରିବାକୁ ଚାହିଁଲେ ନାହିଁ ।

83. ନିମ୍ନ ଅନୁଚ୍ଛେଦର ଏକ ତୃତୀୟାଂଶ ଶବ୍ଦ ବ୍ୟବହାର କରି ଏକ ସାରାଂଶ ପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତ କର । ପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତ ସାରାଂଶର ଏକ ଉପଯୁକ୍ତ ଶିରୋନାମା ପ୍ରଦାନ କର ।

ଅନୁଚ୍ଛେଦ – ସ୍ୱଭାବବାଦ ପରି ଅନ୍ୟ ଏକ ସାହିତ୍ୟିକ ସିଦ୍ଧାନ୍ତ ହେଲା 'ବାସ୍ତବବାଦ', ଯାହା ହେତୁବାଦୀ ଭାବଧାରା ସହ ସମାନତା ରକ୍ଷାକରେ । ଅତୀତରେ ଯେପରି ମହାକାବ୍ୟ ରଚିତ ହେଉଥିଲା, ସେହିପରି ଉପନ୍ୟାସ ହେଲା ସାଂପ୍ରତିକ ଯୁଗର ମହାକାବ୍ୟ ।ନାନା ବାସ୍ତବଘଟଣା, ଚରିତ୍ର, ସେମାନଙ୍କର ମାନସିକ ଦ୍ୱନ୍ଦ୍ୱ, ସ୍ୱପ୍ନ, ଆଦର୍ଶ ଇତ୍ୟାଦି ମଧ୍ୟଦେଇ ଏହା ହେଲା ସମାଜର ଦର୍ପଣ । କଳ୍ପନା ଓ ଭାବବାଦୀ ଚେତନାକୁ ପରିହାର କରି ସମାଜର ବାସ୍ତବ ଘଟଣା ପ୍ରବାହ, ଜୀବନର ହସ, କାନ୍ଦ, ଦ୍ୱନ୍ଦ୍ୱ, ଆଶା, ପ୍ରତ୍ୟାଶା, ନିରାଶା ଇତ୍ୟାଦି ସାହିତ୍ୟରେ ପ୍ରତିଫଳିତ ହେବାକୁ ଲାଗିଲା । ସମାଜର ଘଟଣା ପ୍ରବାହ, ବାସ୍ତବତା, ଐତିହାସିକ ଘଟଣା, ଜୀବନ ଯନ୍ତ୍ରଣାର ଅନୁଭବ, କେତେ କେତେ କାରଣ ଜନିତ ମାନସିକ ସଂଘାତ ଇତ୍ୟାଦିକୁ ଗଭୀର ଅନୁଭବରେ ଆଣିଥିବା ସାହିତ୍ୟ ବିଦ୍ୱାଣି ମାନେ ନିଜନିଜର କୃତି ଭିତରେ ସୁନ୍ଦର ଭାବେ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତ କଲେ । ଭକ୍ତିଭାବ ଜନିତ ବିଦ୍ୱଦ୍ଦତା ବା ସ୍ୱପ୍ନପ୍ରବଣ ରୋମାଣ୍ଟିକ ଚେତନାରୁ ମୁକ୍ତ ହୋଇ ସାଧାରଣ ମନୁଷ୍ୟର

ସୁଖ, ଦୁଃଖ, ହସ, କାନ୍ଦ, ଜୀବନ ସଂଗ୍ରାମର କାହାଣୀ ସାହିତ୍ୟର ମୁଖ୍ୟ ଉପଜୀବ୍ୟ ହେଲା । ଏହା ସହିତ ସାମାଜିକ ଜୀବନର ଜଟିଳତା, ପରିସ୍ଥିତି ଜନିତ ବାଧ୍ୟବାଧକତା, ଓ କେତେକ ଅପରିହାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ସଂଘାତକୁ ଅତିକ୍ରମ କରି ଏକ ଉତ୍କୃଷ୍ଟତର ସୋପାନକୁ ଯିବାର ଆକାଂକ୍ଷା ସାହିତ୍ୟ ଭିତରେ ପ୍ରତିଫଳିତ ହେବାକୁ ଲାଗିଲା । ମନୁଷ୍ୟ ପରିସ୍ଥିତିର କ୍ରିଡ଼ନକ ନୁହେଁ, କୌଣସି ଭାଗ୍ୟ, ନିୟତିଦ୍ୱାରା ସେ ନିୟନ୍ତ୍ରିତ ହୁଏ ନାହିଁ, ବରଂ ସେ ତାର ବୁଦ୍ଧି, ପ୍ରୟାସ ଓ ସଂକଳ୍ପ ଦ୍ୱାରା ଜୀବନକୁ ଉନ୍ନତ କରିପାରିବ, ଜ୍ଞାନ ବିଜ୍ଞାନର ବିକାଶ ଘଟାଇ ପ୍ରାକୃତିକ ପ୍ରତିକୂଳତାକୁ ସମ୍ମୁଖୀନ ହେବା ବି ସମ୍ଭବ – ଏହି ଜୀବନବୋଧ ବାସ୍ତବବାଦ ମଧ୍ୟଦେଇ ସାହିତ୍ୟରେ ପ୍ରକାଶିତ ହେଲା । ବାସ୍ତବବାଦୀ ସାହିତ୍ୟ ସ୍ରଷ୍ଟାମାନେ ସେମାନଙ୍କ ରଚନାରୁ ରାଜା, ରାଣୀ, ରାଜକୁମାର ଇତ୍ୟାଦି ସାମନ୍ତବାଦୀ ଚରିତ୍ର, ଓ ରାଧା ,କୃଷ୍ଣ, ପାର୍ବତୀ, ଶିବ ଇତ୍ୟାଦି ପୌରାଣିକ ବା ଅଲୌକିକ ଚରିତ୍ରମାନଙ୍କୁ ଦୂର କରି ସାଧାରଣ ଲୋକଙ୍କ ଭିତରୁ ଚରିତ୍ରମାନଙ୍କୁ ନେଇ ସେମାନଙ୍କର କାହାଣୀକୁ ସାହିତ୍ୟରେ ରୁପ ଦେଲେ । ବାସ୍ତବବାଦୀ ସାହିତ୍ୟର ଆଭିମୁଖ୍ୟ ହେଲା ସମାଜର ବାସ୍ତବ ଚିତ୍ରକୁ ପ୍ରତିଫଳନ କରିବା,ସାଧାରଣ ଜନତାର ଭାଷା ରେ ସାହିତ୍ୟ ସୃଷ୍ଟି କରିବା , ଓ ସାମାଜିକ ସମସ୍ୟାର ସମାଧାନ ପାଇଁ କିଛି ସୂତ୍ର ବା ବାର୍ତ୍ତା ରଖିବା । ଏସବୁ ସାହିତ୍ୟ ଭିତରେ ପ୍ରତିଫଳିତ ହେବା ହିଁ ବାସ୍ତବବାଦ ।

84. ଓଡିଆରେ ଅନୁବାଦ କର ।

Most of the children of the village had seen planes flying overhead, but none of them had seen a ship, and only a few had been in a train. Their village was far from the railway and hundreds of miles from the sea. But they all knew about the big dam that was being built just forty miles away from their village. So they decided to visit the dam site and requested their favourite teacher to take them to see the dam which was under construction.